



THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

AN ACTIVE ATTACK OF EMPEROR-WORSHIP IN ENGLAND—SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS—FRANCE IN SIAM—THE FREE EDUCATION BILL—IRISH TOPICS—THE LABOR COMMISSION—PERSONAL.

BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.

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London, July 4.—The signature of the new Triple Alliance for six years only gives formal sanction to the agreement long since arrived at between the three Powers concerned. Europe, nevertheless, with the inevitable exceptions, welcomed the new treaty with interest and approval. The German Emperor had advised his august name to the new treaty on Sunday during his passage to the new treaty in the Colera. It is not in his nature to do anything quite simply. The brass nature is always with him. The new treaty is like the old. It binds each of the signatory Powers to go to the aid of either if attacked. For aggression it is of no avail; for defence it is all-powerful. Its sole object is the maintenance of the status quo. That status is threatened from various quarters. Germany has to provide against both Russia and France. Austria lives in peril of the destruction of her Empire, whenever Russia shall move forward to the accomplishment of her long-meditated, never-relinquished designs against the Balkan Provinces and Constantinople. Italy knows that her only security against French aggression in Africa and in Europe is this very alliance.

There are two Powers in Europe whose interests, or whose passions, lead to war. There are three who are all for peace. The three are happily leagued to preserve it. The two are bound by no alliance, nor by any other community of interest than the chance which may accrue to either of satisfying its own ambition or its own revenge, whenever the other shall draw the sword. There can be no doubt in such circumstances on which side the sympathies of the rest of Christendom belong. So strong is this feeling, so evident are her interests, that England is half believed in France to be a party to the new agreement. It is absolutely certain that England, not and, under her system of government, could not be. But the good-will of this English Government does undoubtedly go out to the party of peace. The Pope approves nothing which goes to strengthen the Kingdom of Italy, and the organ of the Vatican has so little sense of humor as to observe that this alliance is disturbing to the public mind, because it guarantees to cosmopolitan Freemasonry the violent possession of Rome. Our excellent friend the Marquis di Rudini comes out of this business much better than out of that New-Orleans matter, which, indeed, he does not seem yet to have come out of at all. He has had an intricate game to play, and has played it with skill. The attitude of Italy was peculiar. When she went up a great majority in support of Signor Crispi, the renewal of her alliance with Germany and Austria was still a question. She said plainly that she wished to renew. Suddenly it occurred to this great Crispi minister that fleets and armies cost money, and in a pet they turned out the man they were elected to support. These were the circumstances in which the Marquis di Rudini became Prime Minister of Italy. French and other foes to the league of peace had him as the man who would break it up. Perhaps there was a moment when his purpose was doubtful, but behind him was the King, and behind the King the people of Italy, and behind the people of Italy that logic of circumstances and events which forced them to choose between paying for peace and paying for war, between a secure alliance with Germany and the imminent peril of hostilities with France. So the Marquis di Rudini's hesitation was short. He cut down the estimates just enough to satisfy those who cared more for the pinching of the shoe than for the permanency of peace. Then he signed the new treaty with both hands. Even before he signed it, he announced in speech after speech that nothing would be allowed to imperil the guarantees which Italy, and with Italy, Europe, enjoyed. Every sentence of these speeches was a pledge to Europe that the league would be renewed. The Marquis di Rudini would not be an Italian if he had not sought to score a point or two in return for his adhesion. He has left his own mark on the agreement, but the validity and binding force and usefulness of the Triple Alliance remain what they were before.

England is about to witness an outburst of Emperor worship, on a very great scale, indeed. The sure indication of this is coming next week by day, terms with long columns of announcements for the near future, with the programme of the German Emperor's movements, mostly erroneous, and with blasts on editorial trumpets in their most sonorous note. If this youngster had behind him all his grandfather's long career and long record of great deeds done his coming could hardly be hailed more eagerly. His record thus far is one of good intentions, each of which he has proclaimed to the world with such self-assurance as the excuse of a far wiser policy could not excuse. Two things he has done. He has made an African treaty with England, which involved some rather large surrenders by England, which may be the reason why he is to be greeted here as a conqueror. He has renewed the Triple Alliance which was the work of the great Minister whom he insulted and banished, one of the greatest services which even Prince Bismarck ever did to Germany. The Emperor may dismiss his Minister; he is still the servant of his Ministry; he is still the servant of the new treaty; it was Prince Bismarck's brain from which it sprang. Of all this we hear nothing in England, nothing in Germany, nothing anywhere. The ungrateful, imperial pupil is the hero of the hour, and all next week all England will be in loyal delirium over her Queen's grandson.

It is believed in France that the German Emperor's visit has a political meaning. It has, in a technical sense, none. It means neither alliance nor treaty. No fresh engagement will be undertaken by Germany or England, because the German Emperor is in Germany, Queen's guest. It will not turn the Triple Alliance into a quadruple alliance; though Mr. Laboulaye, in terror lest it should, cannot sleep at night. No doubt, however, it testifies to the good understanding between the two great peoples, even between the two Governments. Pacifists, economists, hospitalities, the welcome of his royal hibernian, and the riders of the English multitude as this great Emperor rides along English streets, will signify something. They will, if all goes well, draw the two countries closer together, strengthen natural ties and strengthen the league to which England is no party, on which the peace of Europe rests.

The German Emperor's visit to Holland has been completed with success. He has not annexed the Netherlands, nor any portion of them, nor does anybody trouble himself to revive the old

sear about German designs against Dutch independence. Amsterdam, which is the Venice of the North, gave him very quiet and pretty displays by day and by night. The popular greeting did not lack enthusiasm. Yesterday the Emperor and Empress left for the much less interesting Hague. Thence they went to Rotterdam, and in both cities everything went well. A Berlin paper says in its German way that the Emperor's visit will confirm the neutrality of the Netherlands, which will insure a supply of cereals to Germany in the event of a European war.

The alleged interview between Count Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, and M. Blotz, which "The Times" publishes, contains but one point of importance. Count Munster is made to say that the old German Emperor, this boy's grandfather, had conceived the notion of dismissing Prince Bismarck and replacing him by General Caprivi. The statement is denied by Berlin; but, true or false, it is meant to suggest that the present Emperor in cashiering the Chancellor was only carrying out the secret wishes of William the First. It is a foolish story.

President Kruger has been as good as his word, and the Boer trick is done upon all. It dwindled from 1,000 to a single 100 armed Boers, who tried to cross the Limpopo River into Mashonaland. They were ignominiously stopped by the police of the British South Africa Company, exactly as if they had been a gang of East End roughs starting out to loot the West End of London. Their leader, a kind of Dutch Salvation Army captain, was arrested and then contemptuously released. "No further trouble is expected," says the Cape Town dispatch ironically. The days of great Dutch migrations into South Africa promised lands are over. Not even Lord Randolph will revive them, for Lord Randolph has business interests singularly incompatible with the kind of South African politics he has lately been talking. He has given, as it were a posthumous approval to Mr. Gladstone's Majuba Hill surrender. Even Gladstonians are not grateful to him for this egotistic view. They had rather Majuba Hill were forgotten.

Very interesting and significant, if true, is the news that France has crossed the border of Siam, or of the State tributary to Siam. She has long cast a covetous eye on the Lao States and on Siam itself. Her experiment in Tonquin has taught her little. Her aim is still to become mistress of provinces and kingdoms enough in the Far East to console her for the loss of India and to repay her in some degree for her suicide in Egypt. Siam is a kingdom which France can, if she chooses, subdue; but Siam is tributary to China, and not even the steamships of the Paris boulevards can believe China likely to acquiesce cheerfully in a French conquest of any country in which China has an interest. If, therefore, M. de Freyhet and M. Ribot have really resolved on another Oriental expedition, they have entered upon a career of which no man can foresee the end. The story of the movement of French troops is of course denied from Paris, but such denials go for little.

England looks on with some curiosity, and does not much relish the prospect of having a French neighbor on the Burmese frontier. But the Power to whom all these French adventures in the East are most interesting, is Germany, and Germany welcomes with delight every fresh engagement of French resources in distant enterprises.

The Free Education bill passed through Committee early this morning, and is now practically safe. It has been amended in some useful particulars in Committee, and though it does not make education entirely free, is undoubtedly the most important measure relating to education since Fordyce's first great Act of 1870. The very radicals who at first derided the bill and its author, who said that it was never meant to be passed, who attacked it on a dozen different grounds, now rejoice over its passage.

The Land Purchase bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords almost unscathed. There were peers who would have liked to pull it to pieces, but they were warned off. The only important amendment was Lord Leominster's, modifying the distribution of the funds between large and small tenants. Ministers accepted this amendment. Whether the House of Commons will be doubtful; but the point is not large enough to create any serious difficulty, and there is no longer any doubt that this great measure will speedily be a law.

The major excommunication has once more been pronounced against Mr. Parnell. The archbishops and bishops of Ireland, assembled at Maynooth, adopted a resolution recording the solemn expression of their judgment that Mr. Parnell, by his public misconduct, has utterly disqualified himself to be a political leader. They add that Mr. Parnell's action since they first denounced him, especially his open hostility to ecclesiastical authority, has supplied new and convincing proof that he is wholly unworthy of the confidence of Catholics. "We therefore call on our people to repudiate his leadership." Well, the Irish people like to take the side of their priests, and it is so to extend their affairs; but imagine English archbishops and bishops in solemn conclave declaring Mr. Gladstone or Lord Salisbury unfit to be a political leader, and calling on the English people to repudiate them or either of them. These episcopal thunders, moreover, are not mere thunders. Priests are refusing absolution and the communion to men who, in spite of priestly prohibition continue to support Mr. Parnell. Cases of this kind are said by those who know Ireland well to be frequent. Few of them, for obvious reasons, get into the papers; but at least one Irishman under this priestly ban has had the courage to tell the truth, and his statement has remained a fortnight undisturbed. Time was when such a story would have roused Protestant England, but Protestantism, at least of the Nonconformist kind, is now much occupied in condemning adultery and gambling, and utters no protest while the Church of Rome is quietly asserting its control over the political conscience of Ireland.

The Labor Commission continues its sessions. It seems ready to listen to anybody who wishes to air his opinion. This may not be quite the object with which the Commission was formed, but it is a useful function. More than one socialist crank has been before Lord Derby and his colleagues of Group B. There was, for example, Mr. Quelch, known to his comrades of the Southside Labor Protection League as Quelch the tyrant-killer. Mr. Quelch is opposed to labor-saving machinery. Mr. Quelch thinks all men should be guaranteed eight hours' work per day and allowed to work no more. But he makes an exception. He would have all men over sixty provided for by the community, and paid seven dollars and a half a week. Mr. Quelch's own age is not stated. Mr. Quelch argues that municipal bodies throughout the country should find work for the unemployed. Mr. Quelch himself is or has been unemployed. He tried every day for three months to get work at the docks and could not. He advocates municipal workshops also, and thinks that they would not compete with private enterprise. Mr. Quelch, in answer to Mr. Jesse Collings, declared that liberty to combine should not involve liberty not to combine. Wages should be fixed in the counties by the county councils, in towns by the town councils, with a Minister of the Crown to control the whole matter. Mr. Quelch may not seem important, but he is. He speaks for great numbers of British workmen who are ill off, ignorant, impatient of the existing system, and perfectly ready to try any social nostrum suggested to them. He is so far a Rousseauist as to hold that liberty is impossible for a socialist and only to be found in

the uninhabited districts of Central Africa—an Irish Rousseau in fact. Other witnesses, if less remarkable than Mr. Quelch, are still remarkable. Mr. Donovan, of the Amalgamated Stevedores' Society, is remarkable. Asked to say what he knew and not to take up the time of the Commission with mere opinions, he continued to express opinions. Again admonished, he made another speech. Finally Lord Derby, whose patience is exemplary, said that really the evidence must be condensed. Mr. "Ben" Tillet followed, the famous "Ben" Tillet. He proceeded to read a lecture to the Commission from manuscript. At this, even patient Lord Derby became impatient. He told Mr. Tillet that he was travelling over well-trodden ground. Thereupon, says a reporter, Mr. Tillet abandoned his manuscript with apparent regret. Lord Derby and his fellow Commissioners will have to be considerably less patient if they do not mean their committee room to be turned into a stamp for professional agitators.

There are Commissioners who do a little agitation themselves. Sir John Gorst is one—a professional politician who is understood to covet the succession to Lord Randolph as a Tory Democrat, and to Disraeli as to the education of his party.

The very latest thing in strikes is a strike of stevedores at the Albert Docks. They struck because the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company declined to agree that the men should fix their own holiday. In order to demand double pay for working on that day they chose a date which, as they thought, would stop loading on the Mirapore, which was obliged to sail on July 2 with the mails, or compel the company to pay the double wages demanded. But the company thereupon engaged Shipping Federation men, and sent the ship punctually to sea. The strikers took their holiday, and when they returned the next day found that they could then take another and longer holiday. The general impression at the docks is, says a reporter, that the companies are tired of being coerced by the unionists. They feel strong enough to manage their own business and are desirous to relieve the union leaders of the trouble of managing it for them. Sometimes these unionist gentlemen fail in managing even their own business.

There is at this moment a strike of 5,000 shill-binders on the Clyde because they will not accept the terms accepted by their own officials. The employers, we are told, are looking on idly at this dispute between the men and their leaders; perhaps with complacency also.

Mr. Gladstone's health has so much improved at Lowestoft that it is now deemed discreet to admit that he had been weaker than ever before. There really was much anxiety about him, and even some alarm. So ill was he that a doctor from London was in attendance and all effort and excitement were forbidden. It is recorded in the most serious papers that not till Wednesday was he allowed to be even at luncheon with his host and family. It is recorded in papers not less serious that two dinner engagements in London, to which he looked forward with much pleasure, one with Mr. Lockwood at the Garrick Club and one with Mr. Mather at the Devonshire Club, have to be broken.

Another considerable personage, Mr. Spurgeon, is rather seriously ill. His malady is said to be of a kind which his doctor calls furia. The latest bulletin represents him as slightly better, but his general condition is such as to cause anxiety.

Captain Shaw's resignation is almost a public calamity. He has been chief of the London Fire Brigade for thirty years and he has made it the first organization of its kind in the world. None other is equally well disciplined and equally efficient in proportion to its numbers; no, not even New-York. The London Fire Brigade is Captain Shaw's creation. He has had immense difficulties to overcome. He has been ill-supported, the service half-starved, money doled out with niggardly hand, his small force asked to do more than men can do. His skill, courage, and genius even, triumphed over everything; but he leaves no successor.

"The Nautch Girl," words by Mr. George Dance, music by Mr. Edward Solomon, was produced at the Savoy on Tuesday by Mr. D'Oyly Carte, with more than usual splendor. It was felt to be a critical moment. Mr. Carte is the sole survivor of that triple alliance which, with Mr. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan as the other powers, has for so many years brought peace and prosperity to their popular theatre. Mr. Gilbert's secession was thought likely to compel Mr. Carte to attempt some novel experiment, but he has preferred to bring out an opera on the old lines by new men. Mr. Dance has caught something of Mr. Gilbert's manner. Mr. Solomon has looked to Sir Arthur Sullivan as his master. In neither case is the success complete. Yet the performance, as a whole, was exceedingly well received, and is one of the prettiest spectacles now to be seen in London.

The Fourth of July is celebrated in London as usual by an afternoon party at Cromwell House, where the American Minister and Mrs. Lincoln receive some 600 guests. Cards have been sent to all Americans who have called on the Minister or on Mrs. Lincoln and have left their addresses. This latter formalities, one which the travelling Americans somewhat resent, but which is handed down from the days of the American Revolution, and is still more handsomely and unreservedly observed by the Fourth of July dinner to-night at the Century Club, the American Minister presiding; but this project has been abandoned, not wisely.

President Harrison's copyright proclamation is received in England with only two characteristic ungraciously. "Not of much use to us after all," is the general tone. The conditions are onerous, grossly one critic. The act is intended for the protection of the American printer, provides another, ignoring the fact that the American printer was tolerably well-protected before. "Its primary object," says this wise and well-mannered writer, "appears to be to protect the American author, the American printer, and the American paper-maker." "Suppose it were, are British acts of Parliament designed as a rule to protect British interests or foreign interests? Seldom, indeed, is the Briton capable of seeing things from any point of view but his own. There is plenty of the old seedling about piracy. Truly an amiable way of welcoming a law which extinguishes piracy. Even 'The Times,' which ought to be above these petty views, is now saying, 'If ten votes out of a hundred were carried by considerations of justice and conscience, thirty were carried by regard for the interests of American authors, and sixty by the hope of promoting the trade interests of American printers, paper-makers, and bookbinders.' John Bull, in fact, is of the opinion that he ought to be allowed to do printing, as well as thinking, for 60,000,000 Americans. He consoles himself by believing that books for the English market must still be printed in England. He asks if English buyers are going to put up with an edition of Tennyson or Frodoe where they will have to read 'theater' and other solecisms. Truly, I do not think they will, nor need they, even were the book printed in Webster. We have to endure, it is true, seeing Webster's caprices and vulgarities set down to our account, as if they were American, which they are not. We have to endure also such reproaches as I have quoted, but we have performed an act of justice in an honorable manner, and the churlishness of the English concerns the English, not us. G. W. S.

THROUGH A TRESTLE.

FOURTEEN PASSENGERS ON A SOUTHERN ROAD PLUNGED TO THEIR DEATH.

MORE THAN FIFTY PLEASURE-SEEKERS INJURED. FEARFUL DISASTER ON THE KANAWHA AND MICHIGAN ROAD IN WEST VIRGINIA.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Charleston, W. Va., July 4.—The greatest catastrophe that has ever occurred in this vicinity was the wrecking of a Kanawha and Michigan passenger train at Farm Station, eight miles north from here, this morning. There is a trestle there about thirty feet high, and by some means it caught fire during the night and although not totally destroyed, its foundations were undermined to such an extent that when the passenger train leaving the city at 7:25 a. m. attempted to cross it, it gave away, and two crowded cars were precipitated into a chasm. The engine and baggage car crossed it safely.

The train was running slowly at the time, but the engineer, seeing that something was wrong, opened the throttle and attempted to haul the train over. The two cars broke from the train despite his efforts. Twelve persons were killed instantly, two others have since died, one is not expected to live through the night, and out of the fifty-eight injured, it is feared that some others will die.

The train, which was bound for Columbus, pulled out from here with two car-loads of pleasure-seekers, among them the Order of United American Mechanics, who were going to Potosi. Surgeons and a relief train were sent at once upon receipt of the news of the accident. The scenes among the dead and dying were heart-rending. One little baby lost father and mother, one man's head was severed at the mouth and his head was brought out from under the wreck several hours after his body was found. It is feared there are one or two bodies yet under the wreck.

A "Gazette" reporter has just returned from the scene and brings the following list of the dead and injured:

DEAD.
COULTER, Amos, Red House, W. Va.
DAUGHERTY, Jasper, New-Martinville, W. Va.
HUGHES, N. Charles, Farm Station, W. Va.
FIFE, Colonel W. T., Buffalo, W. Va.
O'LEARY, Ella, Charleston.
ROBINSON, Orville, Midway, W. Va.
ROSE, L. C., Blue Creek, W. Va.
SULLIVAN, Polly, Mason City.
THORNTON, Thomas, Kanawha and Michigan conductor, Middleport, Ohio.
WELCHER, Walter, Charleston.
WELCHER, Mrs. Walter, Charleston.
WHITE, George, Charleston, head injured.
WILSON, T. N., Gallipolis, Ohio.

INJURED.

ARCHIBALD, A. Poca, arms injured.
BLACKBURN, Robert, Elk City; legs hurt.
BLACKWOOD, James, Athens, Ohio; crushed about head; has not recovered consciousness.
BROWN, John, Red House, W. Va.; spine hurt and internally injured.
CALHOUN, H. T., Gallipolis, Ohio; thigh broken, and cut.
CARPENTER, Samuel, Poca; foot hurt.
CART, Cora, Charleston; face and neck bruised.
CART, Maude, Charleston; shoulder injured.
CARTER, Willie, Mulli Grove, N. C.; hip, head and side injured.
CONKLE, Charles, Poca, W. Va.; slightly injured about head.
CONKLE, E. B., Poca, W. Va.; side hurt.
CONLEY, J. B., bridge foreman, Leon, W. Va.; back and head cut.
COULTER, Eva, aged seven, Red House; back and head hurt.
COULTER, Sallie, Red House, W. Va.; head and side hurt.
DAVIS, Minnie, Charleston; head and back hurt.
EISLE, Charles, Charleston; arms bruised.
EISLE, George, Charleston; head injured.
FORD, WILLIAM, Elk City; head and chest crushed.
GLENNIE, G. A., Elk City; breast and head cut.
GOLDARD, James N., Jr., Charleston; face cut and body injured.
HAYES, ———, postal clerk, Athens, Ohio; slightly bruised.
HENSON, Ella, Elk City; head injured.
JACKSON, Jennie, Charleston; head cut and shoulder bruised.
JENNINGS, F. W., Columbus, Ohio; side hurt.
JONES, J. D., Charleston; arm broken and internally injured.
JONES, Mrs. J. D., Charleston; head cut.
JONES, William, Elk City; head bruised.
JONES, William, Elk City; head injured.
KIGER, W. T., Charleston; slightly bruised.
KIGER, ———, young son of W. T. Kiger, slightly bruised.
LONG, C. C., Point Pleasant, W. Va.; head cut.
MORRIS, Eliza, Poca, W. Va.; injured about head and neck.
MORRIS, George, Poca, W. Va.; internally injured.
MARTIN, J. C., Leon, W. Va.; back injured.
MILLER, P. L., Glendenn, W. Va.; leg and arm crushed.
PRICE, E. A., proprietor of Poca's Floating Opera, New York; arm, head and chest injured.
RAYBURN, Andrew, Elk City; shoulder, face and collar bone crushed.
REID, W. H., Elk City.
ROBINSON, Charles, conductor, Midway, W. Va.; head cut and body bruised.
ROSS, ———, Elk City; bruised.
SATTERLY, J. R., Elk City; concussion of head and other injuries.
SAUNDERS, W. H., Charleston; head cut.
SHURLEY, Mary, aged twelve, Charleston; head cut and body bruised.
SHUTE, Samuel, Midway, W. Va.; face and head cut.
SIMPSON, Peter, Charleston; head cut.
SPRIBLING, Alvin, Elk City; head cut.
STREIBLING, George W., Point Pleasant, W. Va.; cut about head and body bruised.
TALBOT, Mrs. B. S., Charleston; skull fractured and concussion of brain.
WALKER, George W., Elk City; legs and feet bruised.
WELCHER, ———, the two-year-old child of Walter Welch and wife, who were killed.
WHITTAKER, John, Elk City; side and head cut and injured.
WINEBERRY, Mollie, Elk City; back and side injured.

Of the entire number of passengers, only one, John Norvell, of this city, escaped without a scratch. He was in the mail-car. Most of those injured are slightly hurt.

RIN DOWN AT A GRADE CROSSING.

A RAILWAY TRAIN CRASHES INTO A STREET CAR—ONE MAN KILLED AND FOUR INJURED.

Chicago, July 4.—At 3 o'clock this morning a Rock-western freight train struck a street car at the Rockwell crossing, and injured five of the passengers. The train struck the car squarely on the side, and knocked it several feet. The following were injured:

An unknown man, who died at the County Hospital at 8 a. m.; Patrick Martin, struck about the head and internally; and David Dick, struck about the head and internally; William P. Will, head cut, and bruised on the left shoulder; William P. Will, left leg crushed, and internally injured.

All of the injured were removed to the power-house of the West Division Street Railway Company, except the unknown man, who was taken to the County Hospital. Everything goes to show gross carelessness on the part of the men in charge of the railway crossing. It is reported that there were no proper guards on the track, and no warning to the engineer that a car was on a living block was in the way. The train was moving at a rapid rate of speed when it struck the car. The car was in sight when the street-car conductor signalled his driver to go ahead; yet it was less than a minute after that the accident occurred.

THE SQUADRON OF EVOLUTION AT ROSEBORN.

Boston, July 4.—The frigate Newark and the cruisers Boston, Atlanta and Yorktown, of the United States Squadron of Evolution, steamed into the upper harbor at 10:30 o'clock this morning, having lain off Boston light since midnight on account of thick weather. The vessels, together with the Vesuvius, which arrived here on Thursday, are anchored between the Navy Yard and South Boston Point. Their arrival was announced by a salute from the Navy Yard.

LIGHTNING PLAYS HAVOC IN DWELLINGS.

During the thunderstorm at midnight on Friday the cottage of Mrs. Lucinda Gill, at Wave Crest, L. I., was struck by lightning. One side of the building and the parlor floor were completely wrecked. The family were prostrated from shock, but no one was seriously hurt. The building did not take fire. There came also a shower of stones from Charles Martz, in Port-Jeff, and Mr. Dougherty, at No. 14 Smith-st., Elizabeth, N. J., were struck by lightning. The former house was damaged to the amount of \$150. A

big tree close to the Moravian Church in Elizabeth, the steeple of which was shattered by lightning some weeks ago, was also rent in twain by a thunder-bolt.

CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL DAWSON.

HE IS ACCUSED OF UNPROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

The American Export and Trading Company, organized for the promotion of certain South American enterprises, failed on May 22, directly following the death of Edwards H. Goff. A claim for \$715 was soon after presented by George E. Guerrier, who on visiting the office found that the furniture, valued at about \$3,000, had been removed, as alleged, by officers of the company. Mr. Guerrier also says that Thomas H. Bullock, who had been connected with the company, had presented a claim for \$2,000, and had taken away two safes and stored them in his own name. An attachment on these was secured in Guerrier's behalf.

On June 15 a meeting of stockholders was held. Colonel A. H. H. Dawson, a stockholder, acted as chairman. A. F. J. Vandeventer, the treasurer, presented a list of claims including that of Guerrier. The latter was admitted to be a proper one, and no protest was entered. When the attachment on the safes was served in Guerrier's behalf, however, it is said a protest came from Bullock. Then Guerrier's lawyers received notice from Colonel Dawson, in which he professed to be the company's legal adviser and proposed to set aside the attachment.

When the case came up in the City Court the charge was made that Colonel Dawson had no right to appear for the company, and that he was acting to protect his friend Bullock. Dawson replied by affidavit that he had been the company's legal adviser the last year, and this was supplemented by a similar affidavit by Bullock. Treasurer Vandeventer, however, on the contrary, swore that Dawson had never been the company's counsel, and that the statements in his affidavits were false. Vandeventer also sent an official note as treasurer of the company to Dawson demanding the return of certain papers alleged to have been taken from his possession without his consent, and requesting him to withdraw his unauthorized appearance for the defendant company, and repudiating his right to act for the company. Arguments will be heard in the City Court tomorrow to show that Colonel Dawson has been the company's legal adviser, and it is intimated that more serious charges will be introduced. Colonel Dawson has made a counter-claim for the effect of the two proposed to divide the profits of the claim. This is denied by both Guerrier and Vandeventer.

THE MURDERERS GIVING UP HOPE.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIONS AT SING SING ALL COMPLETED.

It now seems probable that the law finally will be allowed to take its course and that the four murderers in prison at Sing Sing under sentence of death will receive the punishment to which their crimes entitle them and which the courts have decreed their due.

The men themselves practically have given up hope of escape. For the last few days they have not devoted the long hours of the day to reading the Bible and smoking cigarettes. Inside the prison walls yesterday there was little of the joy of the celebration of Independence Day. Occasionally the three English-speaking prisoners in their dark cells strained their ears to catch a sound of exploding powder. None came to them, for within the cells they occupy not a sound from the outside world intrudes, not even the roar and clatter of the moving trains which pass within a few feet of the window of the cells.

Two kind-faced sisters of charity visited the men yesterday and remained with them for some time. Father Alden, who has been constant in his attentions to them, also spent considerable time in their cells reading and praying with them. He said that all were resigned. Late in the afternoon the wife of Horace A. Smiler, carrying a baby in her arms, walked into the prison and was taken to her husband's cell. The wife's face was red from crying but the baby laughed and giggled while its mother was talking with the keeper. The hotel are beginning to fill up with newspaper men and photographers, and a crowd of curious sight-seers will be in the street in front of the prison when the men will be executed. He has the plant all ready and it has many improvements over that in use at Auburn last August.

THE WATER COMES FROM THE COLORADO RIVER.

San Francisco, July 4.—A dispatch to "The Chronicle" from Yuma says: "The important fact now established this day is a continuous stream of water flowing out of the surface in the channel of the New River from the Colorado River at a point fifteen miles below Yuma to the salt lake. This news was brought here this afternoon by parties who arrived from the desert. The Indians say that water has been running from the Colorado River into the New River ever since February last. Railroad officials here are now convinced that the water in the desert lake comes from the Colorado River, and that the fact which is now proved will examine the break in the bank of the Colorado River and see if the water cannot be stopped."

THE TEACHING OF THE DUMB TO SPEAK.

Lake George, N. Y., July 4.—The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf devoted this morning's session to an illustrated lecture by Edmund Lyon, of Rochester, N. Y., on the new phonetic method devised by him. This manual has been used in the deaf-mute institution at Rochester during the past year with gratifying results. An animated discussion followed. At its close Dr. Bell, the president of the association, said that he himself, having attempted to devise a satisfactory phonetic manual, was able to appreciate the successful results of Mr. Lyon's efforts.

This afternoon the members of the association continued their trip through Lake George, followed by a banquet.

AN UNBURNED FIRE.

East Weymouth, Mass., July 4.—Fire was discovered early this morning in the storeroom of the John P. Lowell Trust Company, in Wharf-st., and despite the quick work of the fire department the building and its contents were destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly of incendiary origin. The stock, consisting of shares, bonds, etc., is variously estimated at \$25,000 to \$25,000. The American Trust Co. 2, was badly burned about the hands and face.

THE LEARY RAFT AT VINEYARD HAVEN.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., July 4.—The big Leary raft from Thet's Lake, N. B., for New York, in tow of the steam tug Ocean King and Edgar F. Luckenbach, arrived between Cross Rip and Cape Poge early this morning in a dense fog and stiff southerly wind. The tide coming ahead, the raft was forced on and left in charge of the Luckenbach, which the Ocean King came to this port. The raft will probably start to-morrow for New York.

THE TRINITY TRAINER HELD FOR MURDER.

Hartford, July 4.—Judge McConville in the Police Court this morning gave his decision in the case of Stephen Hall, arrested last week for the killing of John P. McCarthy, at Trinity College, on commencement night. He was held for the action of the Superior Court on the charge of murder in the second degree and his bail was fixed at \$10,000. Duty has been for several years athletic trainer at the college and the sympathy of the community is generally with him.

DROWNED IN CHAUTAUQUA LAKE.

Chautauqua, July 4.—Special—Nelson Stettin, a young man from Titusville, Penn., in attempting to swim to recover his boat, which had drifted into the lake, suddenly lost his strength or was seized with cramps, and was drowned in sight of the camp. He was about eighteen years old.

SHIPPING AMERICAN PIG IRON TO ST. LOUIS.

Pomona, Cal., July 4.—The Temescal tin mines, which have been in operation near South Riverside for six months, yesterday shipped to the American Tin Plate Company of St. Louis 35,000 pounds of American pig iron.

TO EXTEND BETH CREEK RAILROAD.

Philadelphia, July 4.—It has been decided to extend the Beth Creek Railroad from Keenore to Marks Mills, in Cambria County, the line agreed upon being by way of Hays to the Susquehanna, thence up the creek to the destination. Work will be begun within the next two weeks.

AN IMPERIAL WELCOME.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S IMPOSING RECEPTION IN ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE OF WALES MEETS HIS NEPHEW—A MAGNIFICENT NAVAL DISPLAY AT SHEERNESS—RECEIVED AT WINDSOR BY THE QUEEN.

London, July 4.—Long before the hour set for the departure from Charing Cross Railroad Station this morning of the train which was to carry to Port Victoria the members of the Royal family and others who were to welcome the Emperor of Germany to England, that station was surrounded by a large crowd of people. The general public was entirely excluded from the station platforms more than an hour before noon, the time of the departure of the "Royal train," thus putting many citizens to considerable inconvenience. A large force of police surrounded the station and preserved a high degree of order, and made the arrival and departure of the carriages of the welcoming party a matter of little trouble to anybody. The weather was pleasant.

A gorgeous red velvet carpet was spread from the entrance of the station into and across the main platform and along the siding platform. The building itself was rendered brilliant with flowers, bunting and other decorations. Sir Miles Fenton, general manager of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and other officials personally superintended all the details.

Among the first arrivals at Charing Cross was Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin, clad in the brilliant full diplomatic uniform of his rank. The next few arrivals included Major-General Sir John McNeill, Esquerry to Her Majesty; Colonel Sir Frederick Carrington and Admiral Sir John Comerre, all three with their breasts covered with orders and decorations. These officers have been specially attached to the staff of the German Emperor during the latter's stay in this country. The Duke of Edinburgh, in the uniform of a Prussian general, was the next important personage to be recognized by the throng outside the railroad depot. The Duke, who is popular with the masses, was warmly cheered. Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador here, appeared soon after the Duke of Edinburgh. The Count was accompanied by all the attaches of the German Embassy, all in the uniform of the diplomatic corps. The Duke of Connaught, in the scarlet and silver uniform of a colonel of the Grenadier Guards, followed the German Ambassador. The band of this fine regiment, of which the Duke is honorary colonel, is expected to play in England during the Emperor's visit.

A minute or so before it was time for the royal train to draw out of the depot, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, both wearing the uniform of the Red Hussars and decorated with the Hohenzollern order, arrived at the station, looking somewhat annoyed at the fact that they were behind time. People who were near this royal couple commented upon the fact that the Prince of Wales's portly figure was ill-adapted to the tight-fitting German uniform which he wore in honor of the Emperor. The same people also noticed that the uniform on his son brought into unpleasant prominence the remarkable thinness of the young Prince.

At Port Victoria, the landing place of royalty, near Sheerness, extraordinary preparations had been made under the command of the Duke of Portland, who, as Master of the Horse, had full charge of the ceremonies. Nobody was allowed to pass to the landing pier except the members of the Royal families, their suites and the diplomatic corps. To such an extent was this exclusiveness carried that the local postoffice, which is also the local telegraph office, was instructed by the Postmaster-General to refuse all press dispatches until the reception of the Emperor